

plum-coloured rounded spot with greyish pupil at the end of the cell, followed by an irregularly sinuated slender ferruginous line across the centre of the wing; a second broader straight line runs obliquely across the disk from the inner margin to near the apex: secondaries with indications of a brown line from the abdominal margin to about the centre of the disk, where it entirely disappears: face and front of anterior legs plum-coloured; antennæ red-brown. Primaries below with the ocellus smaller than above, but with a larger and whiter pupil; the inner sinuated line obsolete; the discal line on the secondaries more distinct than above: body below whiter. Expanse of wings 88 millim.

Victoria Nyanza.

Allied to *C. flavinata*.

XIII.—*Descriptions of two new Species of Milionia, a Genus of the Lepidopterous Family Euschemidæ.* By ARTHUR G. BUTLER, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c.

THE two following species were recently obtained. Although allied forms and of opposite sexes, they differ, in my opinion, far too much to admit of their being sexes of the same species. Unfortunately we have no more exact locality than "Celebes;" and therefore the probability that they occur in different islands of the Celebes sea, or, at any rate, come from different parts of the large island, must remain for the present unestablished.

Milionia Drucei, sp. n.

♂. Wings above velvety black, shot with deep ultramarine blue; a large spot of cobalt-blue close to the base of the primaries; these wings are also crossed in the middle by a broad and tolerably regular deep-orange belt, which changes to vivid scarlet below the internervular fold of the internomian area; secondaries crossed in the middle by a vivid scarlet belt: body purplish; the head, collar, tegulæ, and sides of abdomen spotted with emerald-green. Wings below greyer than above, excepting towards the base, where they are suffused with brilliant ultramarine and broadly streaked with emerald-green; belts as above: body ash-grey varied with blackish; legs streaked with green; anal tuft pale stramineous above, blackish below. Expanse of wings 70 millim.

Celebes.

I have much pleasure in dedicating this beautiful species to my friend Mr. Herbert Druce. That gentleman kindly reminded me of the fact that Walker had described a species of this group from Mr. Saunders's collection. Upon looking up the description of Walker's *M. cyaneifera* from Batchian and Ceram, hitherto undetermined by me, I find that it answers admirably to Cramer's species *M. glauca*. It is extremely probable that Walker would describe the latter species in his Supplement, since in his Catalogue he identified *M. lativitta* and *M. zonea* of Moore as opposite sexes of Cramer's species, and spoke of the typical *M. glauca* as var. β , suggesting that it might be a distinct species.

Milionia Snelleni, sp. n.

♀. Less brilliant in colour than the preceding; primaries with the subbasal spot larger, more diffused, and bright ultramarine blue, the belt across the wings much further from the base, arched, wider, cadmium-yellow, sprinkled at its inferior extremity with vermilion scales; secondaries with the belt much wider, much nearer to the outer margin, its inner edge widely waved or subsigmoidal, colour vermilion; basal area below narrowly streaked with bright blue. Expanse of wings 70 millim.

Celebes.

This is not at all likely to be the female of *M. Drucei*, since the species of this genus are unquestionably alike in the sexes, whereas these two differ far more than some of the known species. *M. Drucei*, in the banding of the primaries, approaches *M. requina*, Quoy (= *M. optima*, Walker, = *M. flammata*, Vollenh.), whereas *M. Snelleni* has a band more nearly resembling that of *M. glauca*, though broader and more arched. I have named this species after Herr Snellen, the author of a long paper on the Lepidoptera of Celebes in the 'Tijdschrift voor Entomologie,' 1878-81.

XIV.—On *Rudimentary Wings in the Coleoptera*.

By Dr. H. DEWITZ*.

THE hind wings of the Coleoptera show us most distinctly how an organ may gradually become aborted by disuse, and how a transformation of the whole habit of the animal may

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